













# AMERICAN LANDMARKS

A COLLECTION OF PICTURES

## OUR COUNTRY'S HISTORIC SHRINES

WITH DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

GEORGE A. CLEVELAND and ROBERT E. CARPHELL



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## DEDICATION.

To the National Heart, ever tender and true, whose instincts we trust, whose honors we share, whose traditions we celebrate, whose love is stronger than all our infidelities, and whose love is broader than all our ingratitude, this work is most loyally dedicated.

"There is a land, of every land the pride,

Beloved by Heaven's self all the world beside.

"Where shall that land, that spot of earth, be found?"

Are there a man? — a patriot? — look around."







## PREFACE.

THE sub-title of this book at once indicates its plan and defines its scope. Metaphorically, a shrine is a place or thing consecrated and hallowed by past associations. Historic shrines are such because of historic associations; while to deserve the qualifying phrase, "our country's," they must possess a national significance.















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THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF LONDON  
FROM THE FOUNDATION  
TO THE PRESENT  
TIME  
BY  
JOHN STOW  
1618





## JAMESTOWN AND WILLIAMSBURG.

(O)F JAMESTOWN, — the name that almost instinctively falls from our lips in connection with Plymouth, so like and yet so different in its memories and meanings, that each seems at once the synonym and the antonym of the other, — nothing is left but the remains of the old church tower, a few solitary chimneys and the monuments of the dead.



Jamestown, Va.

These crumbling ruins, however commemorative, not only the earliest English settlement, but also the first organized resistance to English oppression, in America. Jamestown was burned during Bacon's rebellion, that it might not become again a stronghold of governmental despotism, the leaders firing their own homes first. The deed was done in the twilight of a beautiful September day one hundred years before another band of rebels signed the Declaration of Independence. The town was destroyed; but perchance it speaks to us more eloquently in ruin and desolation than it could in prosperity and power.

Williamsburg, — for nearly a century previous to 1776, the Colonial, and for three years afterwards the State capital of Virginia, — contains within its borders more to interest the historian and the student of the American Revolution.

may be seen the famous "Bruton Parish Church," built in 1715, and con-

secrated to the memory of George Washington.













THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

The Church of the Holy Trinity, located in the heart of the city, is a fine example of Gothic architecture. It was built in the late 19th century and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The church features a tall, slender spire and a large, ornate altar. The interior is decorated with intricate carvings and stained glass windows. The church is a popular place of worship and is open to all.

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## SPAIN AND AMERICA.

**T** Matto, as the Spaniards named it—was not completed until 1756, though the work of building its massive walls had been begun by the middle of the preceding century. The town is the oldest in the United States, having been founded by Pedro Menéndez in 1565, more than two score years before the settle-

ment of Jamestown. The principal events of its history, in most of which the fort shared, are its capture and sack by Sir Francis Drake in 1586, and again by the buccaneer Davis in 1665; the unsuccessful attack by the South Carolinians under Governor Moore during Queen Anne's War, repeated by them and the Georgians under Governor Oglethorpe in 1740; its cession, along with the province of Florida, to



Castillo de San Marcos, Fla.

Great Britain in 1763; its retrocession to Spain in 1783; and its purchase by the United States in 1819.

During the Revolutionary War, when it was held by the British, the fort was used as a prison for American patriots. Here were confined a large number of the leading citizens of Charleston, who, in direct violation of the terms of the capitulation, had been brought to St. Augustine, where they suffered most.

Gadsden was kept in solitary confinement for nearly a year to gratify the













the old fort at St. Augustine

3 3 3 3 3 3 3

as early exploration.

1 settlement upon the

soil. Columbus, Amerigo Vesputius, Ponce de Leon, Cortez, De Ayton, De Narvaez, De Soto, Menendez, are some of the names which recall her early achievements in the western hemisphere. At one time in the seventeenth century more than half of the present territory of the United States, if we except Alaska, was claimed by the Spanish king. Nor was the claim nominal only. The Spaniard had traversed the Pacific slope eastward to the Rockies; and Florida, the Gulf States, the Mississippi valley and the great basin beyond, westward to the Dakotas. Wherever he had gone he had planted the holy cross of his church and the royal arms of his country. The whole of this vast area was dotted with these symbols of the authority of Madrid and Rome. But the changes of the years are many. Another race, already occupying the Atlantic seaboard, was to carry westward a different civilization, which in two short centuries was to efface well-nigh every mark of former conquest, but a few ancient ruins which will remain a little longer, monuments to the rise and fall of Spanish power in America.



## ROGER WILLIAMS.

**R**OGER WILLIAMS was born about the year 1600, and probably in

during his second settlement in Salem, he was banished from the Massachusetts

colony on account of the strictness of

the discipline.

the right of the civil power to control

the religious opinions of the people.

to prevent the spread of his doctrines, it was

determined to send him back to Eng-

land; but he escaped the deportation

by betaking himself to the wilderness.

After wandering in the forest for many

weeks, suffering from hunger and cold,

— for it was winter, — and kept from

actual starvation only by the aid of

friendly Indians, he at last bought a

tract of land from the natives, and, with

a few companions who had joined him,

established a new colony where the city

of Providence, R.I., now stands. This

name he gave it, in recognition of his

name he gave it, in recognition of his



Roger Williams's Monument.

Providence, R.I., now stands. This name he gave it, in recognition of his

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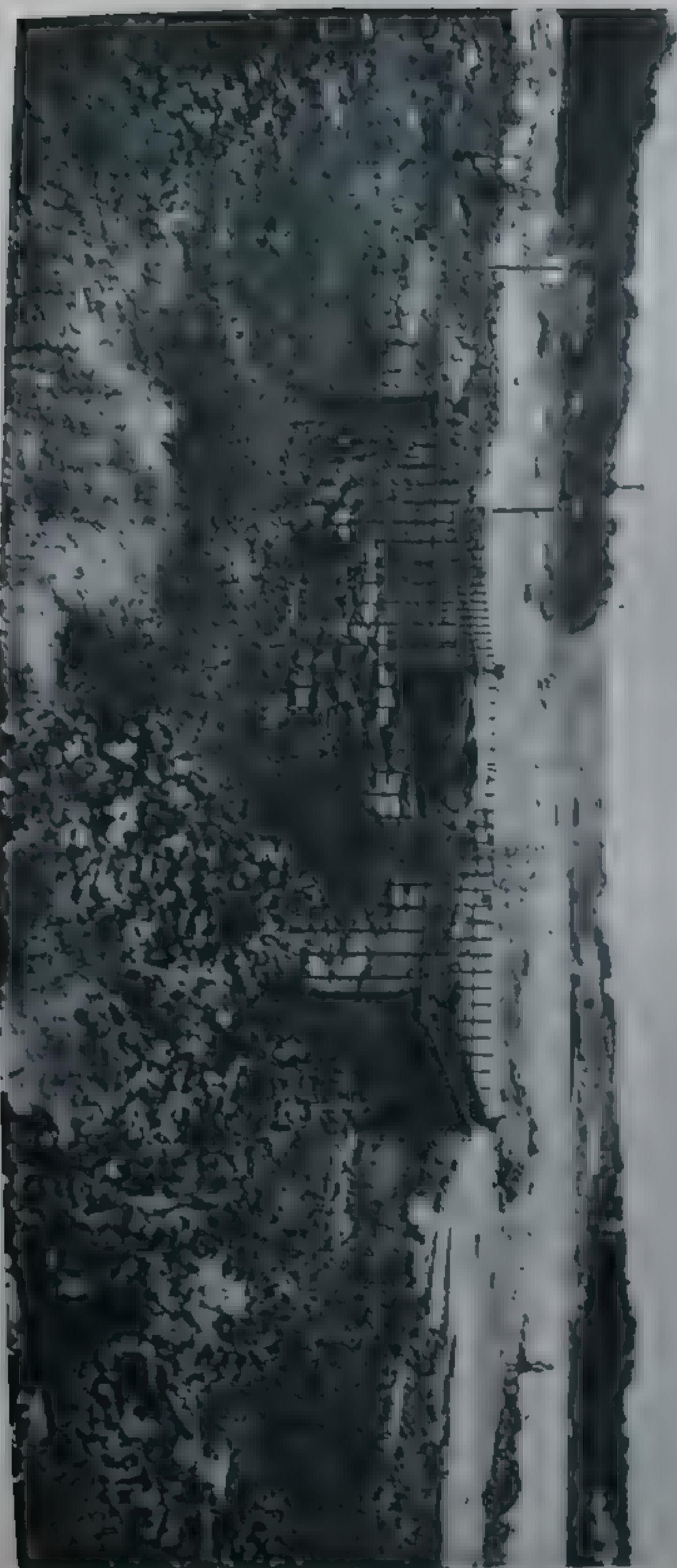
name he gave it, in recognition of his

name he gave it, in recognition of his













England, and secured a charter for his colony, and in 1654 was elected as its governor. He died at Providence in 1683.

He was the pioneer of new principles of government both in Church and State. He was one of the chief apostles of liberty of conscience. He contended nobly for the right of every man to freedom from all human dictation in religious matters; and his advocacy of such a right is the more notable because to the people of that generation it seemed like the complete subversion of all Christian order and the undermining of the foundations of the kingdom of heaven itself. But he was more than an apostle of liberty of conscience. He contended also for the great principle of government by the people. In this also he was far in advance of the majority of his generation. He was not a destructionist, but prepared his plan by which to build up the government of the colony which he founded. They are now the genius of the institutions of this whole nation, and are finding their way more and more into the thought and life of the nations of the Old World. Memorial stones and tablets have been erected in honor of the man; but his monument will be completed only when in every land and among every race there shall be found "a free church in a free state."



Site of Williams's House on the Seaboard.

## SALEM AND WITCHCRAFT.

O the city, is a bleak and rocky eminence called Witch Hill, upon the summit of which were executed nearly a score of the victims of the witchcraft trials of 1692-3. Near the center of the city, on the corner of Essex and North streets, stands a very old building known as the Roger Williams house, in which the great apostle of religious tolerance lived, while he was minister of



Roger Williams's House.

the first church of Salem between 1631 and 1636. Many of the examinations of those accused of witchcraft were held in one of the rooms of this house. In the neighboring town of Danvers, which at the time was a part of Salem, may be seen another old house connected with the witchcraft delusion,—the home of Rebecca Nurse, who was hanged on Witch Hill with four companions.

Her case is a typical

one. She was a woman of exemplary life, good of manner and lively disposition. She was married to a man who was a good man, with whom her husband had quarrels, but they were reconciled. The proof of her guilt consisted of the evidence of the jury, at first were inclined to acquit her, but the judge was so much influenced by the evidence of the jury, as to compel a different verdict.

The significance of these landmarks depends entirely upon the point of view. They may well excite at the same moment our horror, our pity, and our admiration. —It may be that only two short centuries ago such foul deeds could have been committed in the name of the Great God, for the credulity and folly and weakness















## COLONIAL NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ON the shore of a beautiful bay, called Little Harbor, about two miles from the city of Portsmouth, stands the Wentworth Mansion, the home of that Wentworth family so prominent in the history of colonial New Hampshire. Here lived Fanning Wentworth, governor of the colony from 1741 to 1767 after

whom the town of Bennington, Vt., was named, who gave to Dartmouth College the five hundred acres of land on which its buildings stand, who helped to raise the fund for its endowment, and who was largely instrumental in securing its charter.

Dartmouth has the most romantic history of all our colleges. It grew out of the Indian school established at Lebanon, Conn., by Dr. Eleazar Wheelock, worthy successor of John Eliot in the work of educating and evangelizing the red man. A spot on the Connecticut River, now the site of the town of Hanover, but then a part of the unbroken wilderness of northwestern New Hampshire, was chosen as the birthplace of the infant college, because it was the center of the Indian population of New

England. There, in 1770 President Wheelock and his students, in lonely log-huts in the heart of the primeval forest, began against ignorance the battle so nobly continued by the old college to this day.

The story of the Dartmouth Monument is the dark background to the bright picture of the beginnings of Dartmouth College. For every Indian who sought the enlightening influence of the school, a thousand had gone upon the war path seeking the scalps of the white settlers. Hannah Dustin's home was on the north



DARTMOUTH MONUMENT













bank of the Merrimac, on the site of the flourishing city of Haverhill, Mass., just over the present New Hampshire boundary line. In the early spring of 1697, a band of French and Indians descended upon the settlement, and killed or captured forty of the inhabitants. Among the victims was a young woman, Mary Neff, who, after killing her week-old child, the savages dragged through the forest, with her nurse, to their camp on an island in the Merrimac, six miles above the present city of Concord. Her husband was somewhat relaxed, and the two women, assisted by a boy who had been captured by the Indians nearly a year before, killed ten of their captors as they slept, destroyed all the canoes but one, and embarking in that, escaped down the river, eventually reaching Haverhill in safety. The monument, erected on the spot in 1874, bears the names of the two women and the boy, Samuel L. Johnson. The island on which the monument is still called Dustin Island.



Dartmouth Hall, Dartmouth College.

*[Faint, illegible text]*

**N** *Not a member of the Society.*













THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON  
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME  
BY  
JOHN H. COLEMAN  
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON  
IN TWO VOLUMES  
VOL. I.  
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1857.





## HISTORIC HOMES IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE three to  
included me. The  
is the days when America was  
house of the white man's settlements  
work of men whose ability and patriot



location in West  
Park, offering  
view whose beauty can  
hardly be surpassed. It  
was the home, during the  
Revolution and in subse-  
quent years, of Judge  
Richard Peters, a dis-  
tinguished lawyer and patriot.

great struggle for freedom











THE  
HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF  
NEW-YORK  
FROM  
THE  
FIRST  
SETTLEMENT  
TO  
THE  
PRESENT  
TIME  
BY  
JOHN  
BUTLER  
1808





The first of these is the  
 fact that the building is  
 very small and simple.  
 It has a steep, pointed  
 roof and a few windows.  
 It appears to be a small  
 house or a shed.





MASSACHUSETTS HALL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY









## BOSTON AND LIBERTY.

IN 1727 the Third Congregational Society of Boston erected the building now known as the Old South Meeting House. The society had been formed as early as 1669, and this was their second house of worship, the former one, a smaller building, having occupied the same site. The Old South is rich in historic memories. In it, one Sabbath morning



Old State House, Boston.

in 1746, when the people in terror were awaiting the advent of the French fleet under D'Anville, the pastor, Rev. Thomas Prince, uttered the prayer for preservation, which seemed to find instant answer in the awful storm that drove the ships to ruin on the Nova Scotia coast. Two notable "tea-meetings" were held in the church in 1773, one in November, the other a month later. Here, in 1775, General Warren delivered his famous anniversary address on the Boston Massacre, unawed by the British soldiers who surrounded him. After its desecration by these soldiers, who converted it into a riding-school, the building was rededicated in 1782. It is now used as a museum of colonial relics and for an occasional lecture.

Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty," was a gift to Boston from Peter Faneuil, and was erected in 1742. It has always been a rallying-place for American patriotism. It was the scene of the real "tea-party," in December, 1773, that in the Old South having been an "overflow" meeting. If it could reproduce, like the phonograph, the sounds it has heard, the result would be a strange medley indeed. The triumphs of Freedom and the coronation of kings have been celebrated in it. It has echoed with the joyous









